

临床论著

两种矫形方法治疗成人特发性脊柱侧凸的疗效比较

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【摘要】目的:比较单纯后路矫形术和一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髁上牵引加二期后路矫形术治疗成人特发性脊柱侧凸的疗效。**方法:**选取我院脊柱外科2003年1月~2007年12月收治的有完整影像学资料、Cobb角65°~90°的成人特发性脊柱侧凸患者30例,年龄20~30岁,平均23.4岁。均为初次手术,术前无神经损害。根据不同手术方法分为两组,行单纯后路矫形术的14例患者为A组,行一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髁上牵引及二期后路矫形术的16例患者为B组。两组患者术前侧凸Cobb角、胸椎后凸角、年龄、性别比、侧凸类型相匹配。随访时间为12~72个月,平均40个月。比较两组患者手术时间、出血量、住院时间、并发症情况、侧凸矫正率和冠状面平衡情况。**结果:**平均手术时间和平均住院时间A组分别为6.7±1.2h和24±18d,B组分别为9.9±1.4h和41±10d,B组均显著长于A组($P<0.05$)。所有病例术后均无瘫痪、呼吸衰竭、死亡等并发症发生。术后侧凸矫正率A组为(51.3±11.8)%,B组为(64.5±11.6)%,B组显著大于A组($P<0.05$);胸椎后凸角、C7中垂线与骶骨中线的距离A组为20.6°±8.4°、1.32±0.65cm,B组为20.4°±6.7°、1.30±0.70cm,两组比较均无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。末次随访时A组侧凸矫正丢失率为(3.5±2.4)%,B组为(2.8±1.5)%,两组无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**两种治疗方案治疗中度成人特发性脊柱侧凸均可获得较好的畸形矫正,一期前路松解、Halo-双侧股骨髁上牵引可以增加侧凸Cobb角矫正率,但是存在显著增加手术时间和住院时间等不足。

【关键词】成人特发性脊柱侧凸;前路松解术;Halo-股骨髁上牵引;后路矫形术

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1004-406X.2012.03.03

中图分类号:R682.3,R687.3 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-406X(2012)-03-0201-05

Comparison of the clinical outcome for adult idiopathic scoliosis treated by posterior spinal instrumentation with or without Halo-femoral traction after anterior release/ZHANG Xing, QIU Yong, ZHU Feng, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2012, 22(3): 201~205

[Abstract] Objectives: To compare the clinical outcome of posterior spinal instrumentation with or without Halo-femoral traction after anterior spinal release in the treatment of adult idiopathic scoliosis. **Methods:** 30 adult idiopathic scoliosis patients with Cobb angle range from 65°~90° treated from January 2003 to December 2007 were recruited into this retrospective study. The mean age of these patients was 23.4 years ranging 20~30 years. All patients received first operation without nerve injury before operation. Group A including 14 patients were treated by posterior instrumentation. Group B including 16 patients were treated by posterior instrumentation with Halo-femoral traction associated with anterior spinal release. The preoperative Cobb angle, age, sex ratio and curve pattern were similar in both groups. The mean follow-up was 40 months range from 12~72 months. Patients of two groups were compared with surgical time, blood loss, hospital stay time, complication, post-operative correction rate and coronal trunk balance. **Results:** The average surgical time (9.9±1.4h vs 6.7±1.2h) and length of hospital stay (41±10d vs 24±18d) in group B were much longer than that in group A($P<0.05$). There was no complication occurred in the both groups at the final follow-up. The post-operative correction rate of group B was higher than that of group A[(64.5±11.6)% vs (51.3±11.8)%, $P<0.05$]. Both groups achieved the similar postoperative thoracic sagittal alignment (20.6°±8.4° vs 20.4°±6.7°, $P>0.05$) and coronal trunk balance(1.32±0.65cm vs 1.30±0.70cm, $P>0.05$). There was no difference in terms of the loss of correction rate between the two groups at the final follow-up[(3.5±2.4)% vs (2.8±1.5)%, $P>0.05$].

基金项目:江苏省创新学者攀登项目(编号:BK2009001)

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Conclusions: Halo-femoral traction associated with anterior spinal release is a safe and effective method to increase the correction rate in the moderate severe scoliosis patients with the Cobb angle ranging from 65 to 90 degrees, but may not be necessary because of the increased surgical time and hospital stay.

[Key words] Adult idiopathic scoliosis; Anterior spinal release; Halo-femoral traction; Posterior instrumentation

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成人特发性脊柱侧凸(adult idiopathic scoliosis)是指进入成年期的特发性脊柱侧凸,即畸形发生于骨骼发育成熟之前,以后畸形持续存在,并在成年后畸形进一步加重,出现与青少年脊柱侧凸不同的解剖形态学改变^[1]。这一类患者的侧凸畸形通常较青少年特发性脊柱侧凸(AIS)更为僵硬,文献报道其畸形矫正率大约在37%~51%^[2-5]。对僵硬的成人特发性脊柱侧凸畸形过去多采用一期前路松解-Halo牵引、二期后路矫形,可以提高侧凸矫正率^[6,7];近年来后路椎弓根螺钉的应用使得单纯后路矫形术的疗效大为提高^[8-10]。本研究旨在比较单纯后路矫形术和一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髁上牵引加二期后路矫形术治疗成人特发性脊柱侧凸的矫形效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

我院脊柱外科2003年1月~2007年12月收治348例成人特发性脊柱侧凸患者,其中276例患者行单纯后路矫形术,72例患者行一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髁上牵引及二期后路矫形术。按以下标准对病例进行筛选,入选标准:年龄20~30岁,Cobb角65°~90°,均为初次手术,术前无神经损害;均使用直径为6.35mm的钛合金棒,随访时间大于1年;均有完整的术前站立位全脊柱正侧位X线片及仰卧位左右Bending像X线片。匹配后共有30例患者符合以上标准。根据不同手术方式分组,行单纯后路矫形术的14例患者为A组,男2例,女12例;年龄平均23.4岁;冠状面Cobb角65°~90°,平均79.4°±8.2°;胸椎后凸12°~46°,平均31.0°±12.1°;胸弯11例,胸腰弯1例,腰弯2例。行一期前路松解术、Halo-股骨髁上牵引及二期后路矫形术的16例患者为B组,男1例,女15例;年龄平均25.1岁;冠状面Cobb角72°~90°,平均81.6°±6.3°;胸椎后凸3°~47°,平均21.8°±12.6°;胸弯11例,胸腰弯1例,腰弯4例。两组患

者的侧凸Cobb角、年龄、性别比、侧凸类型相匹配。随访时间为12~72个月,平均40个月。

1.2 治疗方法

A组患者行单纯后路矫形内固定术,即行后路椎弓根螺钉矫形内固定;椎弓根螺钉置入困难时改用椎板钩或椎弓根钩(CDH或TSRH器械,美敦力)。术中均行顶椎区广泛软组织及关节突截骨松解。矫形力使用平移和杠杆矫形力。

B组患者在后路矫形术前均行一期前路松解、Halo-双侧股骨髁上牵引,初始重量为头颅、双侧股骨髁上各2kg,每天牵引12h以上,若患者无不适主诉,牵引重量逐日增加,一般为头颅、双侧股骨髁上牵引重量每天各增加2kg,最大总重量可达体重的1/3,如患者出现明显背部疼痛或神经症状,则减轻牵引重量,夜间睡眠时牵引重量减轻50%,并每天进行神经功能评估。如患者出现颅神经症状、臂丛神经麻痹、下肢腱反射亢进、病理反射阳性、感觉异常及肌力减退等,立即去除牵引或减轻牵引重量。最大重量牵引后复查X线片,患者侧凸无进一步改善时即行二期后路矫形内固定术,内固定方法同A组。

1.3 评估方法

采用仰卧位Bending片评估侧凸的柔韧性。侧凸及胸椎后凸角度均采用Cobb法测量。矫形效果采用矫正率评估,矫正率=(矫形前Cobb角-矫形后Cobb角)/矫形前Cobb角×100%。采用C7中垂线与骶骨中线的距离评估患者冠状面平衡。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 13.0统计软件。数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用配对t检验分别对同组患者术前、Bending像和术后的侧凸矫正率进行统计比较。采用成组t检验对两组之间侧凸矫正率进行统计比较。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

A组中11例患者采用椎弓根螺钉矫形内固

定,2例患者采用椎弓根钩和椎弓根螺钉混合矫形内固定,1例患者采用椎板钩或椎弓根钩矫形内固定。B组16例患者的最大重量牵引时间为15~40d,平均26.5d,平均最大牵引重量22kg,约为平均体重(47.3kg)的46.5%。牵引过程中未出现螺钉松动、钉孔感染、脑膜炎和不可逆的神经系统症状等并发症;13例患者采用椎弓根螺钉矫形内固定,3例患者采用椎弓根钩和椎弓根螺钉混合矫形内固定。

B组患者平均手术时间和平均住院时间分别为 9.9 ± 1.4 h和 41 ± 10 d,都显著长于A组的 6.7 ± 1.2 h和 24 ± 18 d($P<0.05$);出血量也略大于A组,但无统计学意义。所有病例术后未发生瘫痪、呼吸衰竭、死亡等并发症。两组患者术前、术后侧凸和胸椎后凸的Cobb角及矫正率见表1和图1、2。两组术前侧凸Cobb角相似($P>0.05$)。A组Bending

表1 两组患者矫形效果评估及比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the outcome between the two groups

	A组 Group A (n=14)	B组 Group B (n=16)
术前侧凸 Cobb 角(°) Preoperative Cobb angle scoliosis	79.4 ± 8.2	81.6 ± 6.3
术前胸椎后凸角(°) Preoperative thoracic kyphosis	31.0 ± 12.1	21.8 ± 12.6
Bending像侧凸 Cobb 角矫正率(%) Bending correction rates	27.6 ± 8.8	23.7 ± 8.0
术后侧凸 Cobb 角(°) Postoperative Cobb angle scoliosis	39.0 ± 11.9	$28.5\pm8.2^{\oplus}$
术后胸椎后凸角(°) Postoperative thoracic kyphosis	20.6 ± 8.4	20.4 ± 6.7
术后侧凸 Cobb 角矫正率(%) Postoperative correction rates	51.3 ± 11.8	$64.5\pm11.6^{\oplus}$
末次随访侧凸矫正丢失率(%) Loss of correction	3.5 ± 2.4	2.8 ± 1.5

注:^①与A组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: Compared with group A, $P<0.05$

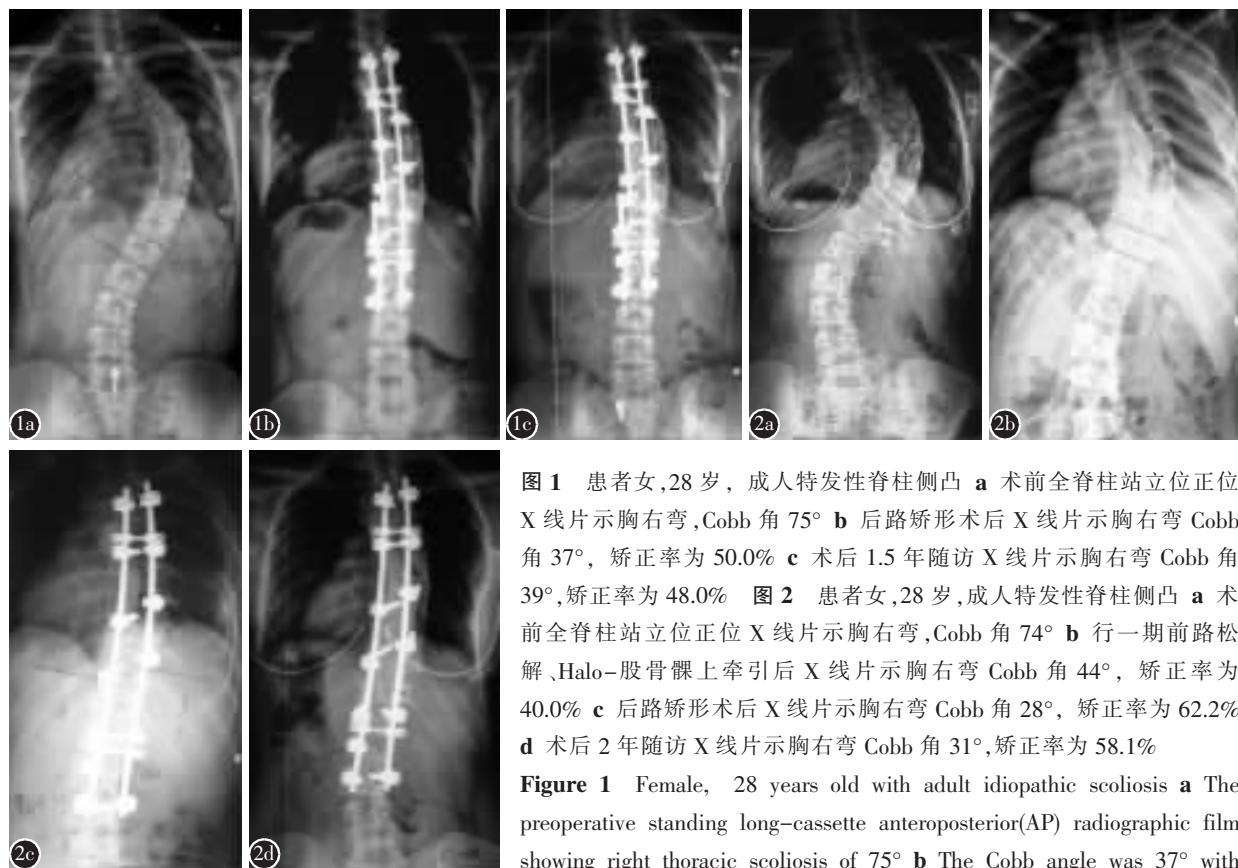


图1 患者女,28岁,成人特发性脊柱侧凸 a 术前全脊柱站立位正位X线片示胸右弯,Cobb角75° b 后路矫形术后X线片示胸右弯Cobb角37°,矫正率为50.0% c 术后1.5年随访X线片示胸右弯Cobb角39°,矫正率为48.0% 图2 患者女,28岁,成人特发性脊柱侧凸 a 术前全脊柱站立位正位X线片示胸右弯,Cobb角74° b 行一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髁上牵引后X线片示胸右弯Cobb角44°,矫正率为40.0% c 后路矫形术后X线片示胸右弯Cobb角28°,矫正率为62.2% d 术后2年随访X线片示胸右弯Cobb角31°,矫正率为58.1%

Figure 1 Female, 28 years old with adult idiopathic scoliosis a The preoperative standing long-cassette anteroposterior(AP) radiographic film showing right thoracic scoliosis of 75° b The Cobb angle was 37° with the correction rate of 50.0% at 1.5 years follow up c The Cobb angle was 39° with the correction rate of 48.0% at 1.5 years follow up

Figure 2 Female, 28 years old with adult idiopathic scoliosis a The preoperative standing long-cassette anteroposterior(AP) radiographic film showing right thoracic scoliosis of 74° b The Cobb angle was 44° with the correction rate of 40.5% after Halo-femoral traction combined with anterior spinal release c The Cobb angle was 28° with the correction rate of 62.2% after posterior spinal fusion d The Cobb angle was 31° with the correction rate of 58.1% at 2 years follow up

the correction rate of 50.0% after posterior spinal fusion c The Cobb angle was 39° with the correction rate of 48.0% at 1.5 years follow up **Figure 2** Female, 28 years old with adult idiopathic scoliosis a The preoperative standing long-cassette anteroposterior(AP) radiographic film showing right thoracic scoliosis of 74° b The Cobb angle was 44° with the correction rate of 40.5% after Halo-femoral traction combined with anterior spinal release c The Cobb angle was 28° with the correction rate of 62.2% after posterior spinal fusion d The Cobb angle was 31° with the correction rate of 58.1% at 2 years follow up

像侧凸矫正率略大于 B 组，但是无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。B 组患者在一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髋上牵引治疗结束后，冠状面侧凸 Cobb 角矫正率为 $(39.9\pm8.9)\%$ ，较 Bending 像矫正率提高了 $(16.2\pm8.3)\% (P<0.05)$ 。后路矫形术的侧凸矫正率 A 组与 B 组相似，分别为 $(23.7\pm8.4)\%$ 和 $(24.7\pm13.4)\% (P>0.05)$ 。最终后路矫形术后 B 组的 Cobb 角明显小于 A 组 ($P<0.05$)，侧凸矫正率明显高于 A 组 ($P<0.05$)。末次随访中两组病例之间的侧凸矫正丢失率无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。A 组术前胸椎后凸角略大于 B 组，但术后两组病例的胸椎后凸角相似 ($P>0.05$)。两组患者术后也获得了相似的 C7 中垂线与骶骨中线的距离 $(1.32\pm0.65\text{cm} \text{ vs } 1.30\pm0.70\text{cm}, P>0.05)$ 。

3 讨论

众多研究表明目前 AIS 后路矫形手术的畸形矫正率为 50%~72%^[2-4]。随着 AIS 进入成年期后，脊柱长期的非生理性负重和不正常的生物力学环境将导致脊柱的早期退变，表现为椎间关节早期发生增生甚至融合，使得进入成人期的特发性脊柱侧凸变得较为僵硬，侧凸的矫正更为困难；其畸形矫正率也通常低于 AIS，大约在 37%~51%^[5]。

通常认为前路松解可通过切除纤维环及前纵韧带而改善重度或僵硬脊柱侧凸的柔韧性，从而使畸形得到更好的矫正^[6,11]。Tokunaga 等^[12]研究了一组 Cobb 角大于 80° 的重度脊柱侧凸患者，提出前路松解手术可以有效提高重度脊柱侧凸的矫正率。在松解的同时，再配合 Halo 牵引对脊柱的持续轴向牵引，可以使脊柱在后路矫形术前获得更好的柔韧性，从而使脊柱侧凸最终获得更好的畸形矫正。1967 年 Kane 等^[13]首次应用 Halo-股骨髋上牵引后矫形治疗 30 例脊柱侧凸患者，其结果显示 30 例侧凸患者的平均 Cobb 角由术前的 112° 降到了 58°。Newton 等^[6]报道应用大重量 Halo-股骨髋上牵引能在短时间内改善冠状面、矢状面畸形及躯干平衡，可以大幅提高后路矫形术后的疗效。本研究针对成人特发性脊柱侧凸畸形的僵硬性，通过比较单纯后路矫形术和一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髋上牵引加二期后路矫形术的疗效来探讨成人脊柱侧凸治疗策略的选择。

本研究中两组病例术前具有相似的侧凸 Cobb 角 $(79.4^\circ\pm8.2^\circ \text{ vs } 81.6^\circ\pm6.3^\circ, P>0.05)$ ，在术

前 Bending 像中，B 组的自发性矫正率略小于 A 组，提示 B 组患者的脊柱侧凸较 A 组更为僵硬。但 B 组患者在一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髋上牵引治疗结束后，冠状面侧凸 Cobb 角矫正率为 $(39.9\pm8.9)\%$ ，较 Bending 像矫正率提高了 $(16.2\pm8.3)\%$ 。说明一期前路松解联合 Halo-股骨髋上牵引有效改善了 B 组患者脊柱侧凸的柔韧性，使其 Cobb 角明显减小。Mehlman 等^[14]在一项严重脊柱侧凸的回顾性研究中也证实一期前路松解联合 Halo-股骨髋上牵引可以显著改善侧凸的柔韧性而获得更好的畸形矫正。在本研究中，两组患者后路矫形术中采用了相似的后路松解、矫形内固定策略，因此 A 组患者后路矫形术中增加的侧凸矫正率与 B 组相似，分别为 $(23.7\pm8.4)\%$ 和 $(24.7\pm13.4)\% (P>0.05)$ 。表明后路矫形术对两组患者侧凸畸形的改善程度一样。在后路矫形术后，原本较僵硬的 B 组获得了更小的侧凸 Cobb 角，冠状面侧凸 Cobb 角矫正率达到了 $(64.5\pm11.6)\%$ ，明显高于 A 组的 $(51.3\pm11.8)\% (P<0.05)$ 。说明一期前路松解、Halo-股骨髋上牵引确实能够改善后路矫形手术对成人特发性脊柱侧凸的矫形效果。

然而，Qiu 等^[15]的研究表明，Cobb 角的矫正与患者术后的外观和满意度并不完全成正比，Cobb 角的矫正不应成为脊柱矫形手术的唯一目的。一期前路松解术和 Halo-股骨髋上牵虽然可以改善脊柱侧凸患者 Cobb 角的矫形效果，但也有其不足之处，前路松解术和 Halo-股骨髋上牵引在增加一次手术机会的同时有增加潜在并发症的风险。邱勇等^[16]报道脊柱侧凸前路松解手术会导致奇静脉损伤出血、肺损伤、乳糜胸等并发症；而在 Halo 牵引过程中也存在螺钉松动、钉孔感染、脑膜炎、颅神经损伤、下肢神经损伤、臂丛神经损伤和括约肌功能障碍等风险^[17,18]。本研究还明确显示一期前路松解术和 Halo-股骨髋上牵引会显著延长患者的手术时间和住院时间，手术出血量也略有增加。两组患者虽然采用了不同的治疗策略，但是术后脊柱获得了同样可靠的冠状面平衡和相似的胸椎矢状面形态，故我们认为对侧凸严重程度与本研究类似的患者而言，单纯后路矫形手术即可有效矫正侧凸畸形。一期前路松解、Halo-双侧股骨髋上牵引虽然是一种有效改善成人特发性脊柱侧凸 Cobb 角矫形效果的辅助治疗方案，但是却延长了手术和住院时间，增加了一次手术创

伤以及相应的并发症发生率，为了减少患者的创伤和痛苦，对这一部分患者可以考虑舍弃一些 Cobb 角的矫正；一期前路松解术和 Halo-股骨髁上牵引技术对 90°以上的严重脊柱侧凸可能意义更大^[19]。

4 参考文献

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(收稿日期:2011-09-28 修回日期:2011-11-25)

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